

Northern
Alberta

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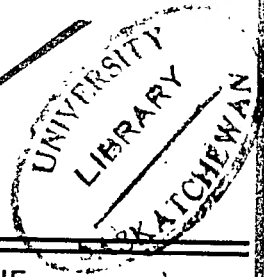
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NORTHERN

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ALBERTA



INCLUDING THE

**IONTON,
ED DEER,
BUFFALO LAKE,
BEAVER LAKE
AND OTHER DISTRICTS.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

AS A LARGE AREA OF CHOICE LANDS IN
NORTHERN ALBERTA
NOW OPEN FOR SELECTION.

**AMILTON, - - LAND COMMISSIONER.
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Saskatchewan Valley

Its Soil.

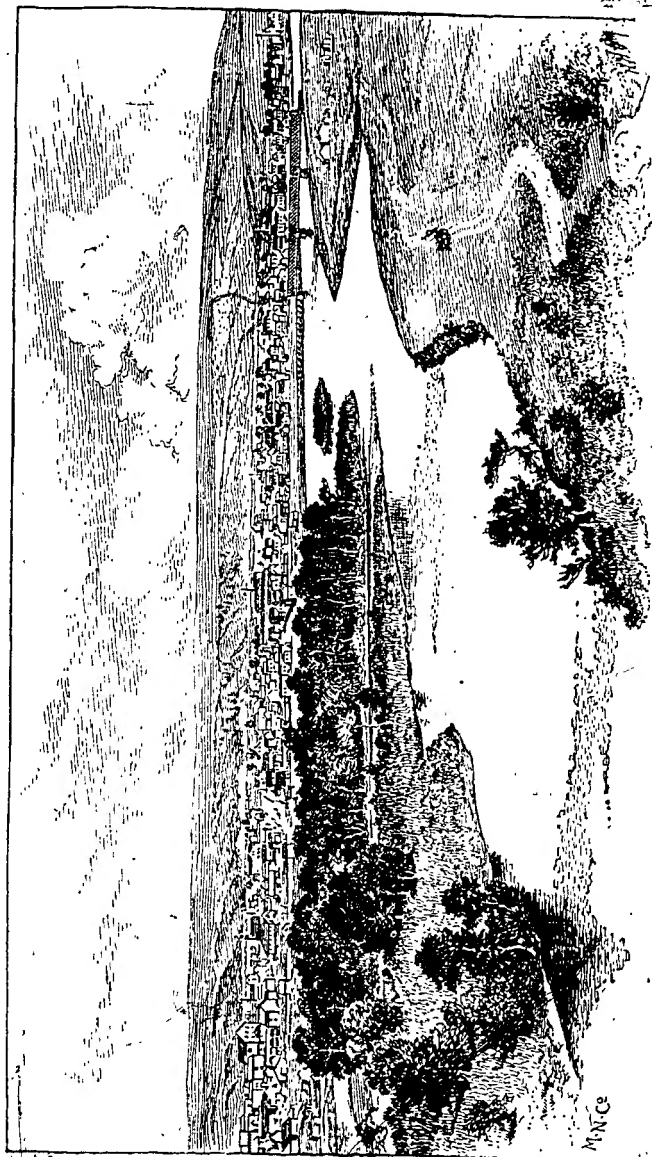
Northern Alberta, which contains the most northerly settlements in the North-West, has practically no danger of grasshoppers, no danger of drouth, and little danger from frost, while the other wheat pests prevalent in more southern latitudes are unknown. Owing to the greater moisture in this part of the country, there is a better growth of richer grass than elsewhere in the Territories, therefore cattle can be raised more easily, cheaply, and of better quality than further south.

The surface of the country is gently undulating, and through the centre of the district the Saskatchewan River flows in a bed 200 feet below the level. On top is a layer of from one to three feet of black vegetable mould, with little or no mixture of sand or gravel, bearing a growth of wild vegetation of a luxuriance seen in no other part of the Territories, and indeed seldom seen anywhere outside of the tropics. It is peculiar to this section of the country that the black mould is deeper on its knolls and ridges than in the hollows. With a soil of such depth and fertility, it is not wonderful that in ordinarily good seasons a yield of oats of 100 to 114 weighed bushels to the acre has not been uncommon, and that less than 60 bushels is considered a poor crop; that

Barley will yield 60 bushels and wheat over 40. and that potatoes of from three to four pounds weight are not a rarity. Of course, these yields have not been attained every year nor in any year by every farmer, but they have been attained without extraordinary exertions, and prove that the capacity is in the soil if the tillage is given to bring it out. Underneath the mould lies whitish marly clay of a depth of about twelve feet. This clay, unlike the subsoil of Ontario, contains the elements of fertility, and a mixture of it with the black loam adds to the productiveness of the latter in the case of wheat. Such a soil is not only exceptionally fertile to commence with, but has practically an inexhaustible fertility. This is not to say that the land is not the better of good tillage and manure as well; but it is to say that instead of there being a continued battle, as even in the best parts of England or Ontario, to keep up the fertility of the soil, necessitating the bringing in of manure from the outside, this land can be kept at the highest pitch of fertility for ever, merely by good cultivation and returning to it the refuse of what is taken from it. The difference that the staying powers of the fertility of the soil makes to the farmer cannot be over-estimated.

It is the difference between wealth and poverty, between a gold mine and one of iron pyrites, between a profitable and an unprofitable occupation. This is a kind of land that the district has to offer to settlers to a degree that no other part of the Territories has, where a man may take up a farm and be satisfied that his children's children will find it as fertile as he did, where a man having once driven his stakes need never require to pull them up.

Alberta.



Calgary, Alberta.

The Great Ranching
Country of Canada.

Free Homestead Regulations.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

The entry must be perfected within six months of its date by the settler beginning to reside upon and cultivate the land, unless the entry is obtained after the 1st of September, in which case it need not be perfected before the 1st day of June following.

Homestead Duties

After perfecting his Homestead Entry as described, the settler must continue to reside upon and cultivate the land for which he holds entry for three years from the date thereof, during which period he may not be absent from the land for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

Upon furnishing proof, which must be satisfactory to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, that he has fulfilled the conditions as to residence and cultivation before specified, the settler shall be entitled to a patent from the Crown for his homestead, provided he is a British subject by birth or naturalization.

If the homesteader desires to obtain his patent within a shorter period than three years he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price ruling at the time, upon proof that he has resided thereon for twelve months from the date of perfecting entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres under cultivation.

Application for Patent

may be made before the local agent, or any homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable. Application for patent must be made within five years from the date of the homestead entry, otherwise the right thereto is liable to forfeiture.

Government Lands Offices

Newly arrived immigrants in Northern Alberta will receive, at the Dominion Lands Offices at Edmonton, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin (or at Calgary), information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
Each Square is 640 acres, and a quarter section 160 acres.
N
SIX MILES.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 31 C. P. R. | 32 Gov. | 33 C. N. W. or C. P. R. | 34 Gov. | 35 C. P. R. | 36 Gov. |
| 30 Gov. | 29 Schools. | 28 Gov. | 27 C. P. R. | 26 H. B. | 25 C. N. W. or C. P. R. |
| 19 C. P. R. | 20 Gov. | 21 C. N. W. or C. P. R. | 22 Gov. | 23 C. P. R. | 24 Gov. |
| 18 Gov. | 17 C. P. R. | 16 Gov. | 15 C. P. R. | 14 Gov. | 13 C. N. W. or C. P. R. |
| 7 C. P. R. | 8 H. B. | 9 C. N. W. or C. P. R. | 10 Gov. | 11 Schools. | 12 Gov. |
| 6 Gov. | 5 C. P. R. | 4 Gov. | 3 C. P. R. | 2 Gov. | 1 C. N. W. or C. P. R. |

W SIX MILES. S. E.

GOVERNMENT MINERAL LANDS

Coal Lands

If surveyed, can be purchased by one individual to the extent of 320 acres, price \$10 per acre, for soft coal, \$20 per acre for anthracite. Purchaser has to pay no royalty, nor yet compelled to work same.

Right to Explore for Coal

On striking out boundaries North and South, East and West lines marking on each post the name of individual striking same, date of such striking; then apply to Minister of Interior, who will grant right to explore for 60 days, on expenditure of at least \$2 per day. At expiration of 60 days a further extension may be granted if asked for. This right to explore enables parties to satisfy themselves whether there is sufficient coal on the property to warrant a purchase.

Minerals other than Coal, or Placer Mining

Size, maximum 1,500 ft. x 600 ft., and in any other shape so that the length does not exceed three times the breadth. Courses of boundaries any direction desired; along the river or otherwise. The boundaries to be four straight lines, opposite sides or ends parallel except in cases where from prior locations that cannot be obtained, in which case the Superintendent of Mines will permit that condition to be waived. To be staked out by claimant personally, marking his name, date of staking, etc., thereon; if in timber to cut out and well blaze the boundaries. After staking, has 60 days to register with local Land Agent, pays fee \$5, receives receipt. All assignments must be endorsed on back of original receipts, and if unconditional, on filing same with agent and on payment of a fee of \$2 a receipt in favor of assignee will be issued. Development to be at least \$100 per annum in actual mining operations, proof of such development to be filed with the agent; failure to do so will be considered as an abandonment of claim.

So soon as \$500 development has been performed on claim, he may purchase, paying \$5 per acre. If any unsurveyed territory, must furnish survey and description of same, or deposit \$50, for which sum the Department of Interior will so soon as possible make the necessary surveys. No royalty on any of the output of minerals.

One party can only take one claim on the same lode, ledge or mine; cannot stake out for another. If not recorded within 60 days after staking it at that date becomes vacant Dominion lands.

The Minister of Interior, on application, may grant for iron an area to the extent of 160 acres if he be satisfied of the good faith and ability of the applicants to operate that area.

Quarry lots whether for building material, lime, slate, or clay for pottery, bricks, etc., can be taken up under these regulations, that is to the area not exceeding 1500 ft. x 600 ft. etc., recording assigning, etc., as heretofore, development at least \$100 per annum, and the Minister assumes the right to sell the same to the claimant at price agreed upon, or work the same under a royalty not exceeding 5 per cent. on output.

Placer Mining

The size of claim varies from 100 ft. in width extending across bed of ordinary stream from bank to bank, to an area of ten acres where there is a large area.

A liberal supply of timber for house-building purposes and fuel is granted free to settlers on payment of a small office fee for the permit to cut.

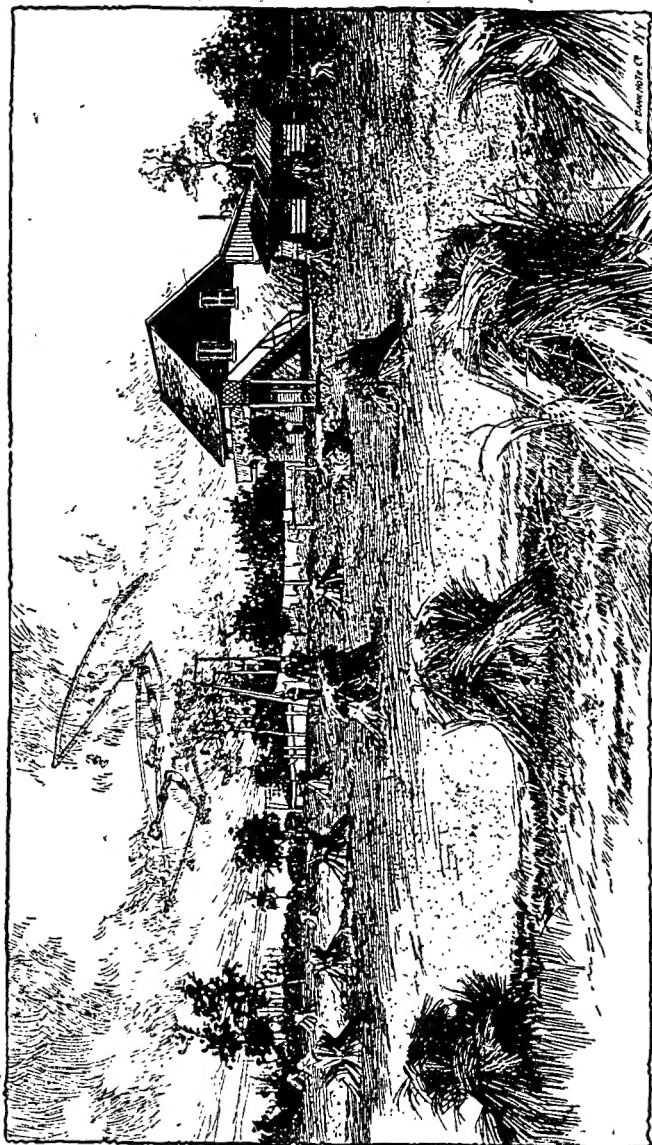
For full information as to conditions of tender, and sale of timber, coal, or other mineral lands, apply to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any other of the Dominion Land Agents Manitoba, or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of Interior.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

Northern Alberta.



Price's Farm near Edmonton.

Fertile Soil, Wood, Water, Coal
and Big Yields.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

LAND REGULATIONS.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Lands consist of the odd-numbered sections along the Main Line and Branches, and in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red Deer River Districts. The Railway Lands are for sale at the various Agencies of the Company in the United Kingdom, Eastern Canada and the North-West Territories, at the following

PRICES:

Lands West of the Third Meridian, including most of the valuable lands in the Calgary District, \$3 per acre.

Lands in the Saskatchewan, Battle and Red River Districts, \$3 per acre.

For the convenience of investors, maps showing in detail the lands and prices, have been prepared and will be sent free to applicants.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a Deed of Conveyance will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash, and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

For further particulars apply to

L. A. HAMILTON,

Land Commissioner, C. P. Ry. Co., Winnipeg.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves from sale, under the regulations, all mineral and coal lands; and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water-power thereon, and tracts for town sites and railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water-power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilize the same.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

Red Deer Country.

The Red Deer Country may be said to extend from 46 miles north of Calgary to 30 miles north of the Red Deer River, some 80 miles in extent and extending east and west of the Calgary & Edmonton Branch from 10 to 15 miles, containing one and a quarter million acres, unsurpassed for fertility in the North-West Territories.

The first 20 miles of this stretch of country north and south, or from Scarlett's to the Lone Pine, is undulating prairie, free from brush and well adapted for the growth of cereals. No better wheat, oats or barley land can be desired. Roots, wherever tried, grow to perfection. From the Lone Pine north for 60 miles, the country is park-like, dotted over with groves of spruce and poplar and interspersed with numerous rivers, creeks, lakes, ponds and hay sloughs, probably the most perfect country for mixed farming yet open to settlement. The principal rivers are the Red Deer, Little Red Deer, Medicine and Blindman Rivers, the first a mountain stream of 150 yards average width, and pure spring water. All the others originate in spring lakes, along the line of the foothills, but some distance east of them. All afford magnificent water power.

Climate. Etc

The climate is remarkably healthy and entirely free from endemics or epidemics. The average temperature for the summer months is about 60° Fahrenheit, or the winter about 36° Fahrenheit. Spring opens and seeding begins about the 1st of April. Harvest varies, according to the amount of dry hot weather, from the 12th to the 20th of August. Winter sets in fully about the 20th of December, and breaks up about the beginning of March. The winter affords opportunity for drawing hay from the sloughs, where it is made and stacked in summer, and getting out timber for building into log houses or to be cut into lumber for frame buildings. There is not on an average four days in a winter when this work cannot be pursued with perfect comfort.

Crops. Etc.

The crops generally raised are wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, turnips, potatoes, carrots, beets and mangels. Regarding grain growing we give the average results of two years on three different farms fairly representing the character of the soil throughout this entire district. These farms are situated near the crossing of the Red Deer River. One a river bottom, another sandy loam beach, a third clay loam beach.

| VARIETY GROWN. | Bushels grown per acre. | lbs. per measured bushel. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wheat, Defiance and Ladoga..... | 42 | 63 |
| White Barley | 55 | 56 |
| Black Barley | 35 | 70 |
| Oats, Sandwich | 70 | 43 |
| Oats, White Egyptian..... | 65 | 48 |
| Oats, New Welcome..... | 60 | 48 |
| Peas | 30 | 66 |
| Flax | 23 | 60 |

Potatoes 400 bushels per acre, turnips 600.

We have, in exceptional cases, seen at the rate of 726 bushels of potatoes and 1,200 bushels of turnips per acre.

Stock Raising and Ranching.

The grass is rich and abundant, the water is plentiful and pure, the shelter is cheap and convenient.

The stock here known to succeed well are Shorthorn grade cattle, Percheron grade horses, Leicester and Shropshire sheep. There are at present splendid openings for investment of capital in pure bred Durham cattle, Clyde or Percheron horses, or Shropshire sheep, to supply pure bred sires to ranchmen and farmers.

Dairy Farming

This district has frequently been spoken of as a paradise for dairymen, and not without reason. With the facilities for transport now afforded this district by the Calgary & Edmonton Railroad, and the ever-augmenting markets now opening in the mining districts right at hand, it is safe to predict that in the near future the dairying industry will be one of vast proportions and corresponding profit.)

Fuel Supply.

The upper waters of all the rivers are lined with dense forests extending far up among the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, and the entire district is reported by the Geological Survey to be underlaid with coal of excellent quality. In a great many places in the territories coal is found to project from the river banks. "On the banks of the Red Deer River, about twenty-five miles east of the Calgary & Edmonton Branch," it is stated in the report of the delegation from the Maritime Provinces, "some of the members of our party had the pleasure of gazing on one of the wonders of the North-West. For miles along the perpendicular banks of the river we were able to look and walk in the broad light of day, upon that which, in other countries, people have to delve for in dark mines."

Vacant Lands.

Throughout the entire district there is yet abundant land open for homestead within a few miles of the rising town of Red Deer, which will constitute a central shipping point as well as the various stations along the railway, making a convenient market for the products of the country. The railway lands are sold at \$3 an acre.

Building Material.

There are vast supplies of timber for building, fencing, etc., in or adjacent to the district. Lumber of local manufacture can be had from \$14 to \$20 per thousand feet rough, and from \$22 to \$26 dressed. Shingles \$3.50 per thousand. Unlimited quarries of splendid building stone (blue and grey sandstone) all along the principal rivers and creeks. There is an abundant supply of water for stock and domestic purposes.

Game and Fish.

Game and fish of all kinds are abundant and easily found, and all kinds of garden fruits known to temperate climates grow luxuriantly.

The Edmonton District.

IT occupies the north-western corner of the fertile belt of Canada, and includes the upper portion of the great Saskatchewan Valley. It runs from the Battle River on the south about 150 miles to the Athabasca on the north, having the Saskatchewan River near its centre, and extends from the summit of the Rocky Mountains eastward about 300 miles to the 111th Meridian, the eastern boundary of the provisional district of Alberta. The town of Edmonton, a little south and east of the centre of the district, is in latitude 53½, the same as Dublin in Ireland, Liverpool and York in England, Holland, Hamburg in Germany—Berlin, Germany, is a very little south of 53—and considerably south of the centre of Russia, being 455 miles further south than St. Petersburg, the capital. Edmonton is further south than any part of Scotland, Denmark, Norway or Sweden.

Grain and Fruits.

Oats are the most certain and heaviest crop, barley and wheat about equal. These three grains have given heavier returns in this district than anywhere else in North America. Peas have not been tried extensively. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots, celery, cauliflower, and all the hardy vegetables show a wonderful growth and are a sure crop. The delicate vegetables can be grown, but not profitably. Wild strawberries, black currants, raspberries, gooseberries, cranberries, saskatoon berries and choke berries are abundant. Cultivated red currants grow remarkably well and yield abundantly. The growth of other cultivated varieties of fruit has not passed the experimental stage.

Live Stock.

Live stock of all kinds is raised extensively and does well in the Edmonton district, including horses of all grades, from heavy draught to Indian ponies, horned cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, including turkeys. Native horses do well on the range all the year round, but good stock of whatever kind requires good treatment to bring it to its best, when it is most profitable. Sheep do well, but are not kept extensively, as cattle are less trouble and more profitable. The abundant yield of coarse grains and roots make hog-raising a very profitable branch of the farmer's business. Poultry thrive excellently, and fresh eggs are plentiful every year early in March. Turkeys were introduced in 1881, and are now raised in large numbers. An experiment in bee-keeping has been carried on during the past few years. Twenty swarms, an increase from six, were wintered last year.

Game.

All through this country game is plentiful, and farmers usually supply themselves during the fall for the winter.

Coal.

Coal of excellent quality is found almost everywhere in the district, at a depth of from two to thirty feet in thickness, and is delivered at the town of Edmonton from the mines at from \$2.50 to \$3 a ton.

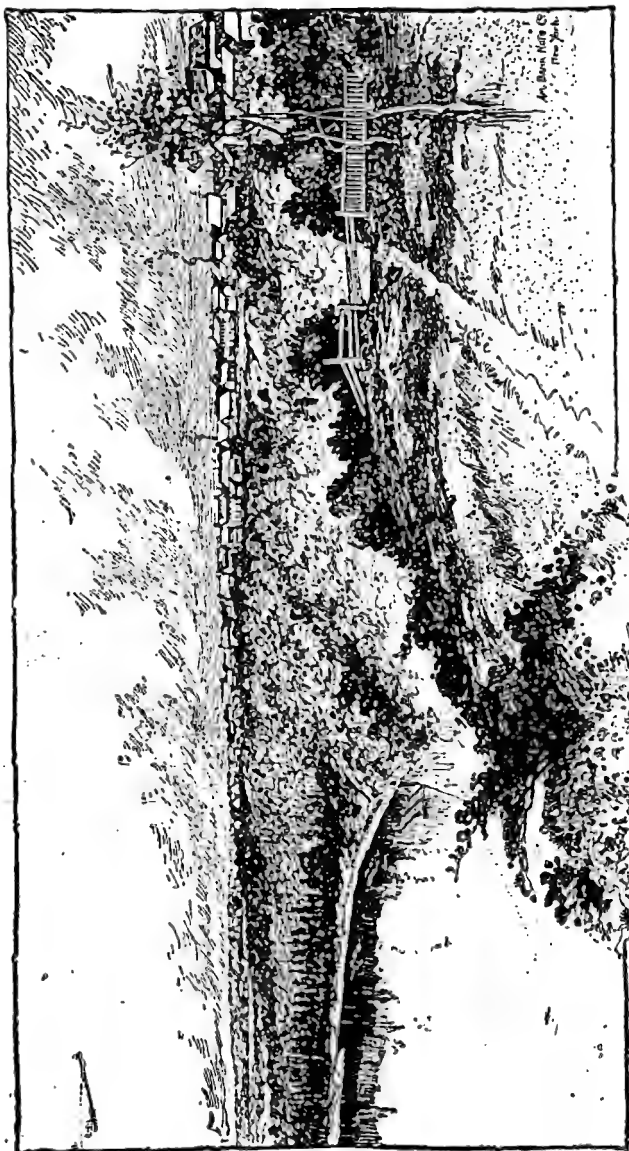
Gold Diggings

Gold is found on the bars of the Saskatchewan, in the form of fine dust. These are not rich diggings; they are, in fact, what are called "poor man's diggings." They will never make a man rich, but they may easily help an industrious poor man along.

Building Material.

Sandstone quarries exist in many places along the river, which is navigable for steamers, and there are large quantities of limestone boulders on the bars sufficient for present use, but only one limestone quarry has yet been discovered, although there is no doubt that others exist.

The Saskatchewan Valley.



Edmonton.

Unexcelled for Mixed Farming.

Testimony of Settlers.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

EDMONTON, ALTA., N.W.T., Sept. 20th, 1893.

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner.

I have resided in Edmonton for twelve years. My home was in Grey Co., Ontario. I have been engaged in mixed farming, and have had great success in raising crops. It is one of the best districts in the Dominion for raising wheat, oats and barley. I have threshed fifty bushels per acre of wheat, a hundred and five of oats, and fifty-six of barley and grew six hundred of potatoes per acre, and all other kinds of vegetables in abundance. The climate is all that could be wished for; the weather is bright and clear, and there are no bad storms nor blizzards. Timber is plentiful, with coal in abundance. I have eighty acres of crop this year, which turned out five thousand bushels. Cattle and sheep do remarkably well, and there is wild hay in abundance. Timothy does well; I have seen a field of fifteen acres six feet high. I came to Edmonton in 1881, with very little capital, and would not pull out now for \$10,000 in cash.

(Signed) GEO. S. LONG.

SOUTH EDMONTON, December 4th, 1893.

I have resided here 17 years and have far more confidence in the country now than I ever had. This year I have threshed 45 bushels wheat, 85 bushels oats and 58 bushels barley to the acre. Potatoes averaged 300 bushels to the acre and timothy hay 2½ tons, which I sold on the cars here at \$10 a ton. I have a number of horses and cattle, all of which are doing well. I have made a success in almost everything I have gone into and am satisfied that any settler coming to Alberta, if he is industrious, will never regret his choice of location.

ROBERT MCKENNAN.

THE BEAVER LAKE DISTRICT.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA,

October 12th, 1892.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., C. P. R. Land Com., Winnipeg :

DEAR SIR,—While in Ontario I, like most eastern farmers, considered it advisable to take more than the proverbial grain of salt with the statements made as to the fertility and healthfulness of the Saskatchewan Valley, but having seen two harvests and travelled extensively in the country, I may fairly claim to be in a position to give an unbiased opinion of the country, knowing as I do by personal experience that it merits all the eulogy it has received.

About the first question to consider in the selection of a new home is that of climate, and in that respect North Alberta has an invigorating air, which to persons suffering from diseases of the chest is highly beneficial as I know from actual experience, my wife having been an invalid for years past in that respect in Ontario, whereas she now enjoys entire freedom from lung troubles.

The snow generally disappears about April 10th, the days being warm and bright with cool nights. About the 10th May growth commences and continues with great rapidity accelerated as it is in June and July by copious showers which while supplying moisture sufficient for vegetation, is not so excessive as to cause the roads to be muddy or unpleasant for more than a few hours, the heat of the ever pleasant sunshine soon drying up the moisture and causing a growth which must be seen to be fully realized.

Haying commences in the middle of July and harvest about the end of August.

I had in my garden tomatoes quite uninjured by frost although entirely unprotected until the night of September 17, and on September 8, I saw on Mr. Graham's farm on the banks of the Saskatchewan River some tobacco plants in full bloom, I must confess much to my surprise. I mention these facts as they certainly disprove the statements that the early fall frosts are so prevalent as they are said to be.

As I write (Oct. 12th), the sun is shining brightly, the roads are dry and dusty and one could easily imagine it were early September in Ontario. We may, however, expect snow about the end of the month, but not sufficient to make sleighing until December.

During the entire winter horses thrive well running out on the prairie, and the only shelter required for cattle is that of straw stacks or open sheds.

Doubtless the thermometer registers a lower temperature here occasionally than in Ontario, but it is not so severely felt on account of the dryness of the air. During the months of February and March last I seldom found it necessary to wear an overcoat while walking.

The next question as to soil is one that can be most satisfactorily answered, for the Saskatchewan valley possesses a deep black loam of from two to three feet in depth with a subsoil of marly clay that certainly cannot be excelled either as regards fertility or ease in working. Many crops of wheat have just been threshed averaging 40 bushels to the acre; oats of from 80 to 100 bushels, and barley 50 bushels to the acre. Then as regards potatoes, ordinary cultivation will ensure a yield of 400 bushels to the acre, while roots of every description can be grown to perfection, the only detriment being the vigorous growth of weeds which if not kept in subjection will soon ruin the crops.

In the vicinity of the Beaver Hills, a locality which specially commends itself to me and where quite a number of the Parry Sound colonists settled, we have gently rolling land, a subsoil of three feet in depth bearing growth of poplar suitable for building purposes, scattered here and there in little clumps in every direction with intervening open prairie with occasional willow bluffs and little lakes of good water.

DOES THE SETTLER WANT LOGS FOR BUILDING? Here he can take his axe and cut all he needs.

DOES HE WANT WATER? A hole dug five or six feet in the ground, generally near willows, will afford him water of excellent quality, although strongly impregnated with lime.

DOES HE NEED HAY? All he has to do is to go to the natural meadows which are everywhere and cut grass from five to six feet high of excellent quality, or if he prefers wild pea vine or vetches he may cut unlimited quantities on the high lands.

THEN FOR FUEL: He can always obtain plenty of dry wood, or if he chooses to burn coal he may get it at the river bank for the digging,

NOW FOR THE WILD FRUITS: During the months of July, August and September, my table has never been without them. First come the wild strawberry, gladdening the eye with its delicate white blossom and growing everywhere on the prairie; then the raspberry to be found on the edges of the bluffs of timber, then the gooseberry growing in damp places, after these the luscious saskatoons and cranberries and wild black currants of the finest quality which can be picked in unlimited quantities on the banks of the creeks.

DO WE WANT GAME? Let us take our guns and stroll along the lake shores where we shall soon get a shot at ducks innumerable, and on our way home we can gather wild sage

and thyme for seasoning which will satisfy the most epicurean taste. Later in the season come the prairie chicken and partridge, so that our guns will provide all the meat we want.

Truly in this country the hand of our Creator has anticipated all the requirements of man, and all that is necessary to ensure success is the exercise of a little energy and perseverance.

In this magnificent stretch of country there is room for thousands. Homesteads may be had on C. P. R. lands bought on liberal terms, and settlers coming in need not fear having to live in isolation for years, for already little settlements are springing up in every direction, which will in the near future be fully equipped with churches, schools and other necessary adjuncts of civilization.

All we want is population, and as coming events cast their shadows before them we may rest assured that the numerous delegates from Dakota, Nebraska and other States as well as from Eastern Canada, which have all expressed their astonishment at the fertility of the country, will have the effect of filling up this country at a rate as yet unprecedented.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. G. PEARCE.

Formerly of Parry Sound District and London Tp., Ont.

BUFFALO LAKE DISTRICT.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., C.P.R. Land Com., Winnipeg:

DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of giving you a description of the Lacombe and Buffalo Lake District.

This district, which lies contiguous to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, and one hundred miles north of Calgary, is filling up rapidly with a very superior class of settlers coming principally from Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and the Northwestern States. A year ago there was but one white settler. Since then over 100 families have located here. A few days ago I had occasion to visit a great many of them and found them all contented and pleased with their locations and enthusiastic in praise of the country. Many of them arrived here in time to put in a few acres of grain and roots. They all had a remarkably heavy yield of potatoes and vegetables. Their wheat, oats, barley and peas was a fair average crop, and much better than they expected. Nearly all of them raised sufficient to tide them over the first year, and some a surplus to dispose of. The abundance of timber, I found, was a great advantage to new settlers. They all had erected comfortable log houses and stables at a very small cost, and were as contented and happy a lot of people as you could find anywhere. If any person had doubt of the nutritiousness of the grass by looking at these settlers' cattle, and hear their wives and daughters, with pride, boast of the quantity and quality of the butter they had made this season, their doubts would soon disappear. Owing to the mildness of the climate for the past two winters neither horses or cattle required to be fed hay or stabled. Last April two car-loads of these cattle were sold and shipped from here to Messrs. Hull, of Calgary, for the British Columbia market. A number of these cattle never eat a pound of hay in their lives, and yet would compare favorably with the stall-fed cattle of the east. While this is pre-eminently a new farming district, wheat can also be grown successfully. I enclose you a sample grown by Mr. John Taylor, late of Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia. It was sown on the 6th April, matured, ripened, and was harvested on the 22nd August, without being injured from any cause. I am of opinion, had the seed been pure Fife, it would pass for No. 1 hard.

Good spring water can be got everywhere at a depth of from 10 to 30 feet. Besides there are small lakes, springs, creeks and surface springs throughout the whole district. The subsoil is clay, with from 20 to 36 inches black loam. We always have plenty of rain, giving grain and vegetables a vigorous growth. Less than 20 miles from the station the Red Deer River runs for three or four miles through banks of coal from 30 to 40 feet in thickness. This means cheap fuel for all time to come for this country. I have just returned after taking a run over the ten newly surveyed townships lying to the north and between here and Buffalo Lake. This is certainly a magnificent park like country, high rolling clear prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and spruce. These townships are well worthy of inspection by intending settlers. In my opinion the townships to which I refer are equal to any portion of Northern Alberta and superior to any country I know of for mixed farming. They are situated convenient to railway stations.

This country is surely the sportsman's paradise. Prairie chicken, partridge, wild geese and wild duck are very plentiful, also rabbits, foxes and red deer. Buffalo and Gull Lakes abound with fish: pike, pickerel, etc. Parties passing through on the train get but a very imperfect idea of the beauty, fertility and possibilities of this district, and the proof is that every man, with one solitary exception, and he was a foreigner, that took the trouble to examine this locality either homesteaded or purchased C. P. R. land.

The Lacombe and Buffalo Lake country proper comprise an area of some 1,800 square miles. My description of the ten newly surveyed townships will apply to this whole district.

I am always on hand at every train, and will take pleasure in showing parties over the district.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. H. DOLMAGE,
Postmaster.

LACOMBE, ALB., Nov. 15, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—I came from Montana last June, and before coming had read considerable about Alberta, but I confess I was a little dubious. I thought the reports were exaggerated, but to my surprise was astonished to find such a magnificent country lying open for settlement. Half the truth had not been told. It is in every respect much better than I expected, and if the advantages and chances to make homes were known throughout the Northern and Western States of the Union there would be such a rush for homesteads that the Government would find it unnecessary to send immigration agents to Europe. I have travelled a good deal, and this is by far the best country, taking climate, soil, wood and water, coal and grass into consideration, I ever saw. I was too late to put in any crop myself, but from the crops I have seen harvested by my neighbors I can confidently recommend this as a mixed farming country. I am located seven miles from Lacombe on the Buffalo Lake trail.

J. H. Ross.

LACOMBE, Nov. 2nd, 1893.

I take much pleasure in giving my experience since coming here. I came from Eramosa, County Wellington, Ontario, a year ago last spring. I got in a small crop last year which did remarkably well. This year I had considerably more sown and everything I had, comprising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, were all about an average crop. They all matured and ripened without injury from any cause, but I noticed that the land which had been broken last year was much the heaviest crop.

When coming to this country I brought some well-bred Durham cattle, which thrive wonderfully on this native grass. We had an unusually severe winter for this country and my stabling was none of the best. They had nothing to eat but the native hay and they came through as well and in as good condition as I ever knew them at Guelph, in Ontario, although they were accustomed to be stall fed on grain and roots.

I am glad I came to this country and have no desire to return to Ontario. The climate is all that is desired. We have had plenty of rain and no storms either winter or summer. I consider this an excellent mixed farming and dairying country and I purpose making a specialty of raising cattle and dairying and would advise all settlers that can afford to do so to bring in good breeds of cattle. They will find it to their advantage and that the country is unsurpassed for the raising of stock.

HIRAM FLEWELLING.

ALBERTA, Sec. 36, Tp. 40, Rg. 26, W. 4th Mer.,
Oct. 17th, 1893.

I came from Beam County, Montana, U.S.A., arriving here on July 30th. I had read considerable about the country before coming here, but I must confess I was a little dubious. I did not expect to see such a magnificent country. I beg to assure you that I do not consider this country has been misrepresented. On the contrary I never saw such luxuriant vegetation grown, of all kinds, pea vine, vetch, &c. The crops I have seen on new breaking are something wonderful. I have not heard a word of complaint from anyone. Every person seems pleased and contented. On the quarter section for which I have to thank you for your trouble in locating me, I have abundance of wood, water and hay. I have erected a snug log house and stable. The quarter section cost me ten dollars. I would not like to take less than a thousand dollars for it now. I can confidently recommend this district as suitable for mixed farming. I have seen oats on first breaking that would yield 50 to 75 bushels, barley 60 bushels and wheat 30 to the acre. These are not isolated cases, but the general rule.

K. J. Ross.

LACOMBE, Nov. 16th, 1893.

I take this opportunity of giving my experience since coming to Alberta, and in the first place have to thank all those with whom I came in contact, particularly Messrs. Fitzgerald and Lucas, of Calgary, and Mr. J. H. Dolmage, of Lacombe, for the kindness and interest they took in locating me. I came from Washington, U.S.A., and arrived here in October, 1892. Before finally locating I travelled through the greater portion of Northern Alberta. From the very first I was pleased with the appearance of the country and finally located last April on the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, township 41, range 25, 10 miles east of Lacombe. I saw no place that satisfied me so well. I put in some few acres of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and other roots, all of which grew and matured and were harvested without injury, being a very heavy yield of everything far above my expectations. The climate is all that could be desired. I have an abundance of wood and pure water. I am delighted with the country and would just say that there is room in this valley for hundreds of families.

A. H. HALLIDAY.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

ST. ALBERT, N. Alberta, Sept. 20th, 1893.

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, C.P.R., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I came from Dakota two years ago and settled in St. Albert, and broke one hundred acres the first year, and cropped it this year—wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. I expect four thousand bushels of grain this year and about one hundred bushels of potatoes. I also put up one hundred and fifty tons of prairie hay. The land where I cut this hay would turn out about four tons per acre. I think it is the best country for mixed farming that I have ever been in, and for stock-raising it cannot be beaten in the world. In regard to our climate, a man could not wish for better. We have had sufficient rain this summer to give our crops a good start. Coal can be had for the digging of it, and there is plenty of poplar wood and building timber close by. The water is of the very best, and can be had from fifteen to twenty-five feet. We have also had a beautiful winter, with the exception of one week, which was cold, but there was not very much snow—about one foot and a half—and our horses lived out all winter. Our first snow fell about the first week in December and the spring opened about the first of April.

Yours truly,

(Signed), T. MEIA.

AGRICOLA, N.W.T., Feb. 1st, 1894.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., C.P.R. Land Com., Winnipeg.

SIR,—I came here with the Colony in April 1892, and I may truthfully tell you that Alberta is the best country for mixed farming that I ever saw; the winters are very much pleasanter here than in any part of Ontario, where I was raised; the snow is about ten inches deep and we have only had about a week of extreme cold weather this winter so far, and during that time I was out of doors working every day and did not get frozen. My cattle have not been stabled at all since I came here, and are in good condition, and many horses are running out, in fact are never stabled at any time. We never feel the storms here that are so severe on the plains to the south and east of us, and the climate is nothing like as cold as reported.

I have now 110 acres broken ready for spring crop and a good house built, 18x24. Last year was my first crop; I had 650 bushels wheat off 22 acres, and 1100 bushels oats off 22 acres besides 500 bushels barley. I expect a better yield this year, as the second crop is always better than the first. Many of my neighbors have raised 40 and even 50 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat to the acre.

I came from Dunchurch, Parry Sound District, and am now living near Agricola P. O., about 15 miles east of Edmonton, and shall be happy to see any of my old neighbors, and to prove to any of them that my statements are true. The only difficulty I see here is that our eastern horses do not seem to thrive for the first summer. It takes them a long time to get used to the change of climate and feed; a man would be better to bring oxen here than horses for the first start.

This is just the country for a poor man; he can get plenty of clean prairie to plow, while he can also have on his own farm lots of good fire wood and rail timber, with good water for digging 12 to 30 feet.

Yours truly,

(Signed.) JAS. ATKINSON.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, P.O., Alberta, N.W.T.,

October 12th, 1892.

L. A. HAMILTON, Esq., C.P.R. Land Com., Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I being one of the Parry Sound Colony who came here on or about the 15th April last, and having seen different sections of the country and helped to harvest and thresh the crop, I think I can form a fair opinion of the country.

1st. The climate, which is far ahead of my expectation, and is something which must be seen before it can be believed. At present the weather is beautiful and warm and no cold rains like what I have witnessed in other countries at this season of the year.

2nd. The soil, which is the best I ever saw anywhere in the whole of my travels this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

3rd.—The water, which is generally first class and can be had for digging anywhere in depths varying from four to twenty-four feet, and some have overflowing springs of very delicious water.

4th. The growth, which is marvellous. The different kinds of natural grass are of enormous lengths. I have seen grass seven feet four inches long, and pea-vine covering thousands of acres from four to six feet high, and vetches in like manner, making this one of the best stock raising countries in the world. Abundance of feed and plenty of water can also be had in any quantity and of excellent quality along the Saskatchewan Valley. Sheep raising is an excellent paying business. They do well and are in great demand. Horses also do well. I am told that native raised horses live out all winter and keep in good order on the open prairie. Cattle do splendidly; they mature earlier and grow larger than I ever saw in any country in my life. Fowls do well also; they are a paying industry in this country. Pigs do fairly well, although mostly speaking they are of an inferior breed in general. This class of animal needs to be improved.

5th. Grain of every kind can be raised in paying quantities with less than half the labor in Ontario. Timothy hay can be raised here better than ever I have seen it, but there seems no use of raising tame hay when natural can be had without any labor.

6th. The wild fruits which grow in sections of the country of different kinds, some of which are most excellent. First comes the wild strawberries which can be had almost everywhere in abundance. Next comes the raspberries which are most beautiful, and can compare with if not excel the cultivated berry of most countries. Then comes the saskatoons which are very plentiful; also the gooseberry, which it is impossible to describe, the quantities and qualities of which are ahead of any cultivated I ever saw in Ontario. Next comes the currants of different kinds, black, white and red; the former which are in abundance and of excellent quality. Lastly comes the cranberries, low and high bush, also the blue, or commonly called huckleberries, which in some places are very plentiful.

7th. The game which is of different kinds and species. Of the large game, we have the moose, jumping deer, bear and prairie wolf. Small game, wild geese, duck of different species, which are in quantities on every creek or lake, prairie chicken which are in flocks like snow birds. In the fall also are partridges which are fairly plentiful.

8th. The country in general, I believe is one of those places which Providence has prepared for the poor man's almost every want. Plenty of timber for fuel and building purposes, one of those things which is greatly needed in a new country. I have often looked at the beautiful fields of grain and the fine stacks of hay and not one single thistle in them, also the fine patches of potatoes and not one single bug to destroy the beauty of the plant, and when thinking of these things I often wish the people of other countries could only realize the vast extent of this country and the many thousands that it would make happy homes for with half the work and toil some have to endure to barely live. In conclusion I would say to those who have no home, and those who are not satisfied with their present homes to come to this vast country and look for yourself, and you will then be convinced by the statements of many who would, if time and opportunity served, have written as I have done a testimony of the country. I, among most of all of the Parry Sound Colony, like the country splendidly. In speaking to some of them whom I have not seen for some time, the following is often said:—How do you like the country? In reply; first rate, sorry I did not come years ago. Others say if the C.P.R. Company would give me \$1,000 in cash and take me back free to Parry Sound I would not go there. Others say it was too bad that more of the people did not come to this fine country where there is plenty of good land running wild for want of cultivation. Dozens of such sayings are often heard by me. If time and space would permit I could say more, as much could be said truthfully on behalf of this fine country.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) G. T. MONTGOMERY.

STONY PLAINS, Edmonton District,

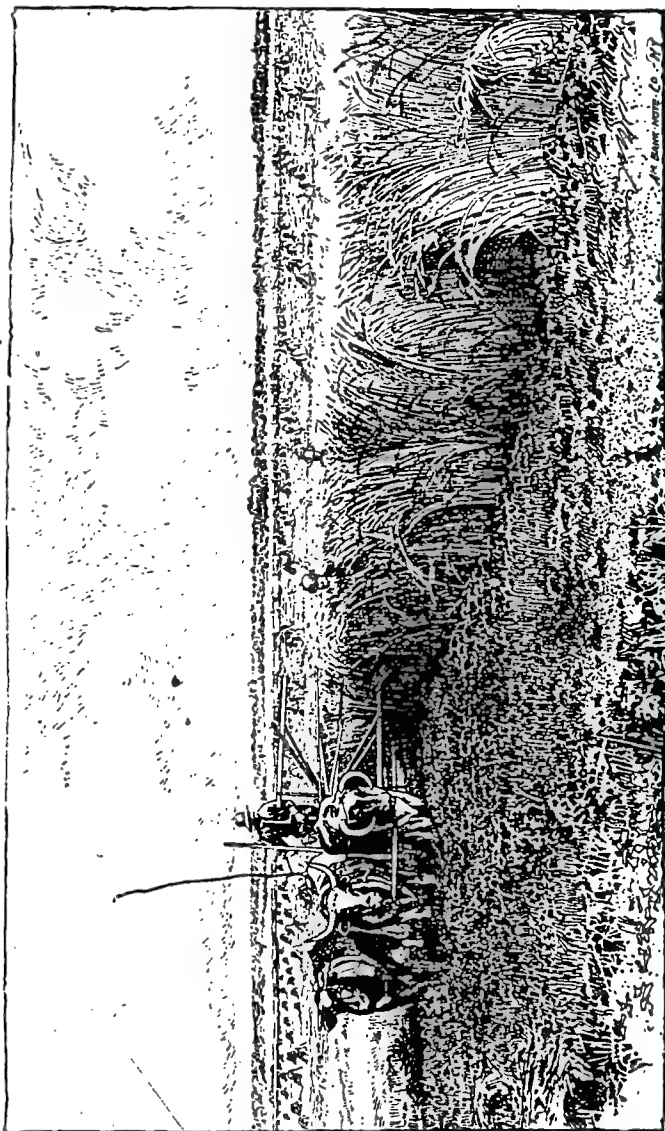
November 4, 1893.

L. A. HAMILTON, Winnipeg :

Our land here is well situated for mixed farming. Summer wheat grows well. I had put in 15 bushels—9 in one place and 6 in another. The 9 were spoiled by hail, but from the other 6 I threshed out 270, which is not so bad. Winter-rye and winter wheat also grow well. The climate is the same as in Galicia. We have plenty of timber, wood and water, and immense layers of coal. The cattle are not so expensive here: a pair of oxen \$100 to \$150; cows \$25 to \$40. Pigs can also be had at reasonable prices. When those who knew me in Galicia read this letter, let them think of me and what kind of situation I had in the old country. I was a poor tradesman who worked nany a day for 25 cents and had to buy my material, pay taxes, keep my family and provide for my household generally. I had one cow and had to pay for pasture in the summer and buy hay in winter. Here I have 2 oxen, 4 cows, 4 young cattle and 7 pigs. You can see from this that Canada is much better. Come to Northern Alberta.

JAKOB WENDEL

Northern Alberta.



Harvesting with Oxen.

Fertile Soil. Wood, Water,
- Coal, and Big Yields.

Reports of Delegates.

From the State of Minnesota.

EDMONTON, Alberta, N.W.T.,

January 18th, 1894.

To L. A. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Land Commissioner, C.P.R., Winnipeg:

Dear Sir,—We the farmer delegates commissioned by the Scandinavians of Kittson and Marshall counties of Minnesota, United States, to examine and make a winter report on the Edmonton District of Northern Alberta, with special reference to climate, beg to acquaint you with the result of our personal experience and enquiries. We arrived in Winnipeg on the 8th instant, remaining there till the 11th, proceeded to Calgary where we stopped for two days, thence to Edmonton, arriving on the 15th, and propose to leave to-morrow for home.

Since our arrival in Winnipeg we have devoted our whole time to a keen personal observation and rigid enquiry into the subject of our mission, with the result that in our opinion the published reports on the District of Edmonton have not over-rated it, in fact have not given it justice. It is a goodly land of extraordinarily fertile prairie, well wooded and well watered, though sparsely settled as yet by a strong, vigorous, healthy race of contented people who all tell the same tale about it. Paradoxical as it may appear, the regions to the north of the route of the C. P. R. enjoy a much more equable and milder climate than the regions south of the boundary line. The explanation is so simple, however, that any school child who has learned the rudiments of geography can understand it by a glance at an atlas shewing pictures of snow-capped mountains under the equator with the rank vegetation of the tropics at their base. The rapid slope of the country from the boundary line to the Arctic ocean causes a difference of altitude with the same result. The altitude of Edmonton is 1,500 feet less than that of the boundary direct'y south.

We have found the country to be similar in soil, appearance and winter climate to Northern Iowa. People do not suffer from cold to anything like the degree they do in Northern Minnesota owing to the blizzards so frequent there but unknown here.

We have conversed with settlers and business men of all nationalities, and find their accounts of the country to entirely agree. There is no difference in their opinions, which were readily given with every desire to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

We think the pamphlets published by you cover the ground so fully that we will not enter into details, but merely confirm their substantial correctness by our own testimony.

The hackneyed joke in the country "that it is cold but you don't feel it" conveys the exact truth. Cattle winter out in open sheds and thrive which shows that they too "don't feel it." This has been what is considered here a nasty cold day. It was so cold that for the first time we were obliged to use our mitts since our arrival at Calgary. We were driven to Fort Saskatchewan and back, a distance of 36 miles, to-day and did not experience that "burning" cold so characteristic of Minnesota winters, and suffered no inconvenience. We met small children going to school a distance of two miles without overcoats.

Being fully satisfied with the country we have determined to return in the spring to settle in it, and will be accompanied and followed by many of our compatriots from Minnesota.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) O. V. VOLDENG,

(Sgd.) BREDE HEIER.

EDMONTON, Oct. 4, 1893.

Regarding the Edmonton district, by a close examination we find that it is all that a farmer could wish for. Plenty of wood, coal, first class land and plenty of good water. As for a stock country it can't be beat. In fact, for a mixed farming country, Northern Alberta has no equal. The specimens of wheat, barley and oats and all kinds of cereals we have seen are beyond our expectations. To persons living so far south as we do, it is hard to believe that the chief nourishments of life seem to grow to perfection so far north as we have been. As a delegation we did not all expect to take land this trip, but we are all so well satisfied with the country that we intend to sell out as soon as possible in Nebraska and make Canada our future home. Although Mr. John Samis, C. McLaughlen and Geo. Groat, being on our delegation, are not here to sign their names, the fact of each of them having taken up land speaks for itself:

Geo. H. Hanks.

C. H. Hooper.

John F. Howse.

Robert Smith.

E. Brandenburg.

A. J. Wright.

Henery Olson, Creighton.

Patrick Doyle.

O. Spearstedd, Winnetoon.

Robert Brown, Schuyler.

A. F. Blanchard, Neligh.

Wm. Peterson, Pilgar.

Wm. Robinson.

O. F. Bradeen, Page.

J. M. Hart, Millerboro.

J. R. Williams, Schuyler,

R. P. Johnson, Neligh.

Nebraska.

From the State of Michigan

The Edmonton district surpassed our expectations. We found a country that is well adapted for mixed farming, with an inexhaustible black loamy soil, well watered and well timbered. The conditions in that respect would compare favorably to the State of Illinois. Wheat, oats, barley and hay will grow in abundance. We saw timothy and potatoes as good as ever we saw in the east and we see no reason why any person in the east who is burdened with taxes and interest should not go at once and make a home in the beautiful Northwest, if he can. There he has a good healthy climate, no taxes to speak of, good land, no mortgages, no interest, and where, with a little energy and perseverance, he could make himself a comfortable and happy home.

Chesaning: Dennis Falby, A. J. Heath, B. G. Coryell, M. L. Parshall. Brant: John Thompson, Allen McDougal, John Cribbins, E. P. Whaley. Brady: James Niblock. St. Charles: Neal McFee. Lafayette: William Kennett. Ithaca: John Gledstone. Elk Rapids: William Deering.

From the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

The greater portion of Alberta lying north of Calgary, along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Branch, and as far north as St. Albert, the Sturgeon River and Fort Saskatchewan, is a country unsurpassed in all the natural elements necessary to insure its prosperity. The settlers who have already tried their fortunes in this district have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the land is fruitful and capable of maintaining a large population. The settlers of the principal places in the district above mentioned claim for their respective localities some special and peculiar advantages, and while no doubt some sections are better than others, the whole is good.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y

Is the Only Rail Route to the Fertile Farm
Lands and the Broad Pastures of
Manitoba

The North-West Territories

and the
Mining, Lumbering and Farming Regions of
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and is also the
Best Route to the States of Washington and
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and Pacific Coast.

PASSENGERS from Europe, Homeseekers, Tourists and Sportsmen, leave the Trans-Atlantic Steamers at Quebec, in Summer, and at either Halifax, Nova Scotia, New York, or Portland, Maine, according to circumstances, during the winter months. At all of these ports they will be met by an Agent of the Company, who will take charge of them, see after baggage, and furnish all needful information concerning the journey.

NO RAILWAY in America offers so many accommodations to SECOND-CLASS or COLONIST Passengers at so little expense as does the CANADIAN PACIFIC. Colonists are able to travel to NEW HOMES in MANITOBA, the NORTH-WEST, or BRITISH COLUMBIA, with nearly as great comfort as First-Class Passengers.

Colonist Sleeping Cars

THE CARS devoted to the use of Colonists are taken upon the same fast trains with the first-class cars, and every one is a Sleeping Car, going through WITHOUT CHANGE to the PACIFIC OCEAN. These cars are similar in size, warmth and ventilation to the first-class cars, but are not upholstered. The seats are arranged in pairs facing one another on each side of the car, are of comfortable shape, and so made that they can be joined into a berth ready for the spreading of a mattress and bed clothes. Every passenger has a single berth; and a ticket is furnished for it EXACTLY the SAME as in a FIRST-CLASS SLEEPER. Over each pair of seats a broad upper berth, hinged against the wall of the car, can be let down and form an additional sleeping place. No extra charge is made for these Sleeping Accommodations; they are a part of the regular car. Second-Class Passengers, however, must provide their own bedding. If they do not bring it with them, a complete outfit of mattress, pillow, blanket and curtains may be bought from the Agent of the Company at the point of starting, at a cost of \$2.50. (These articles become the property of the purchaser.) The curtains may be hung around the berth, turning it into a little private room. SMOKING IS NOT PERMITTED in this car, except in the regular smoking compartment.

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D. McNICOLL,

General Passenger Agent,

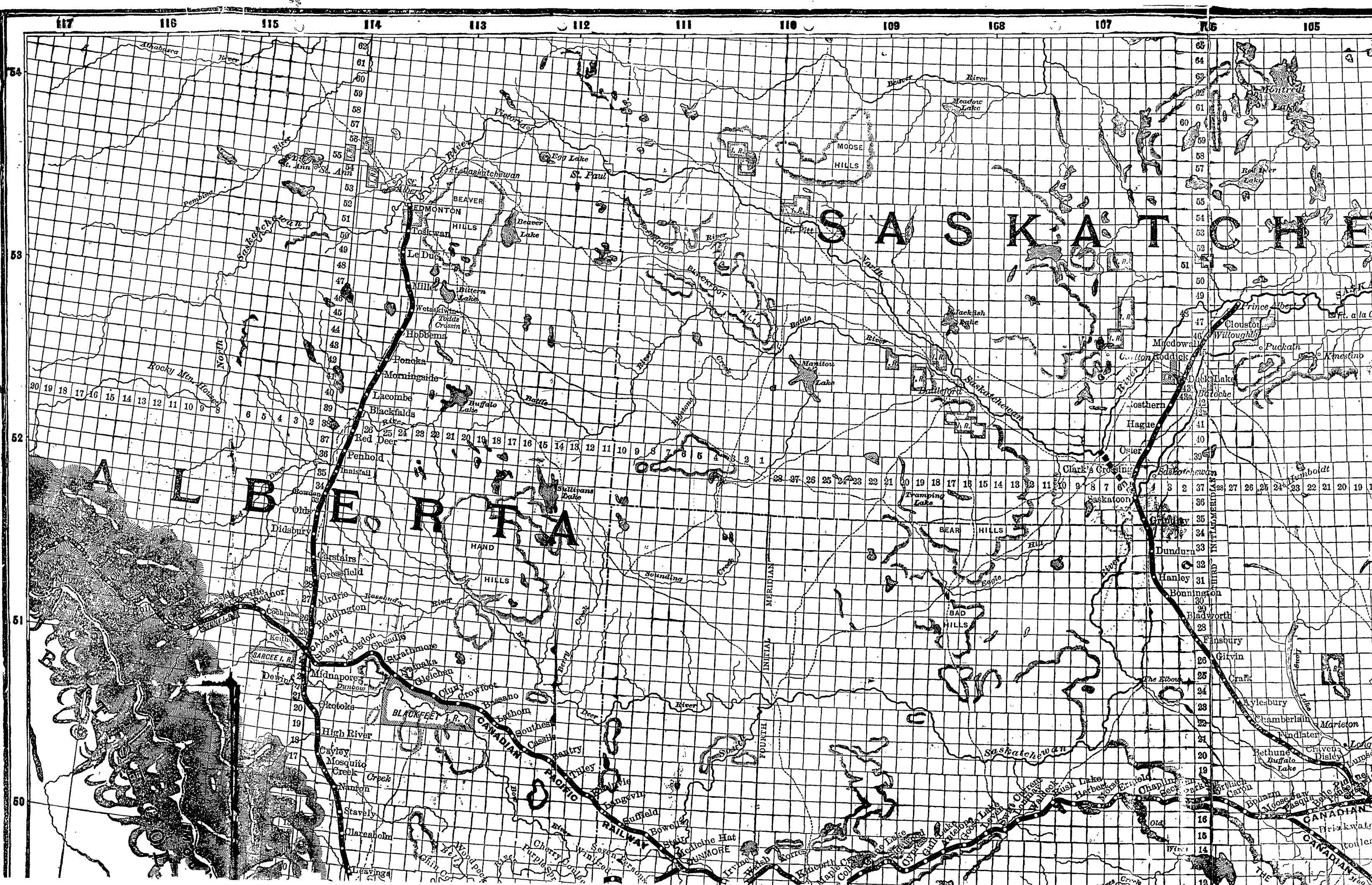
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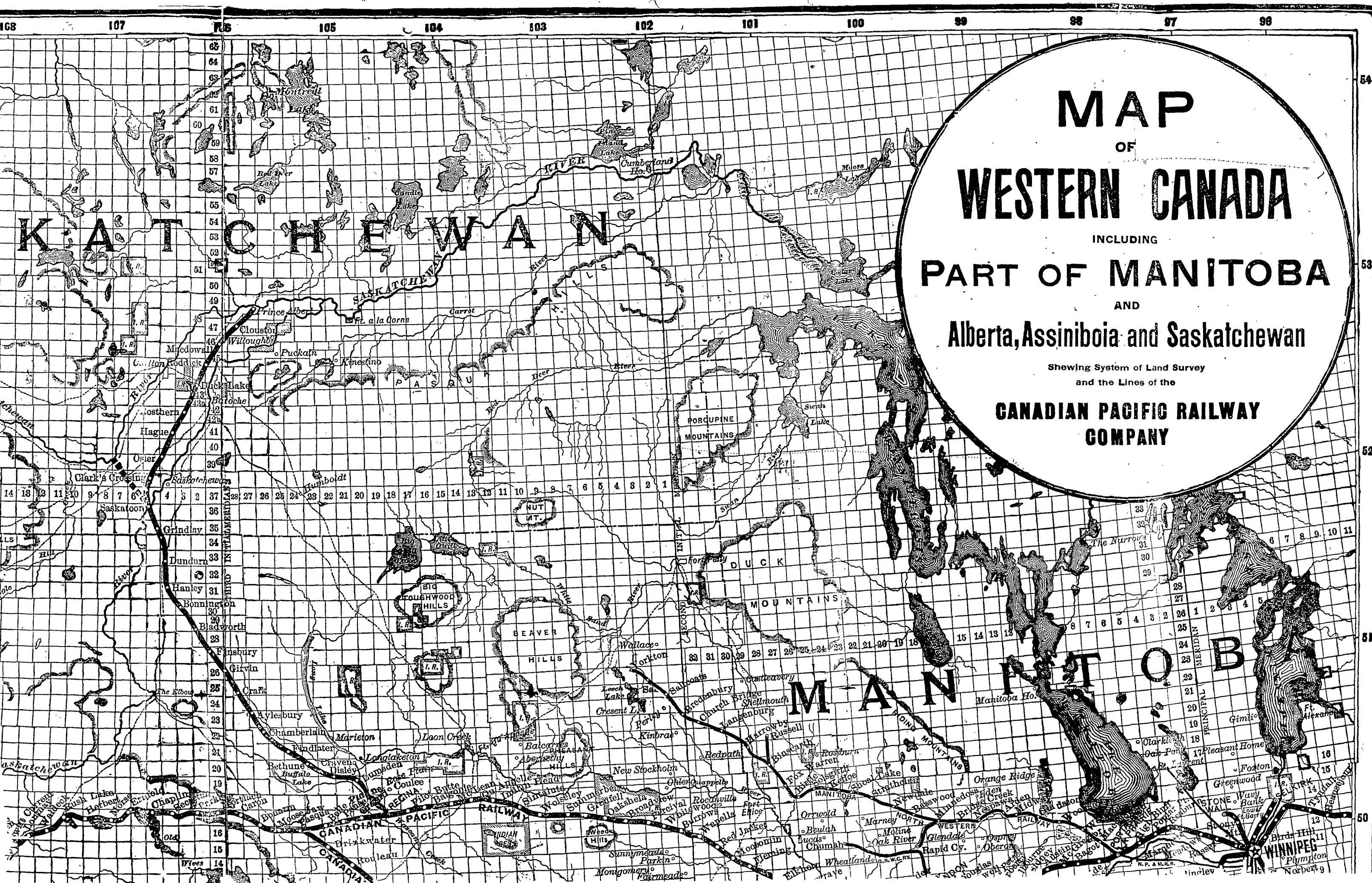
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General Traffic Manager,

MONTREAL.

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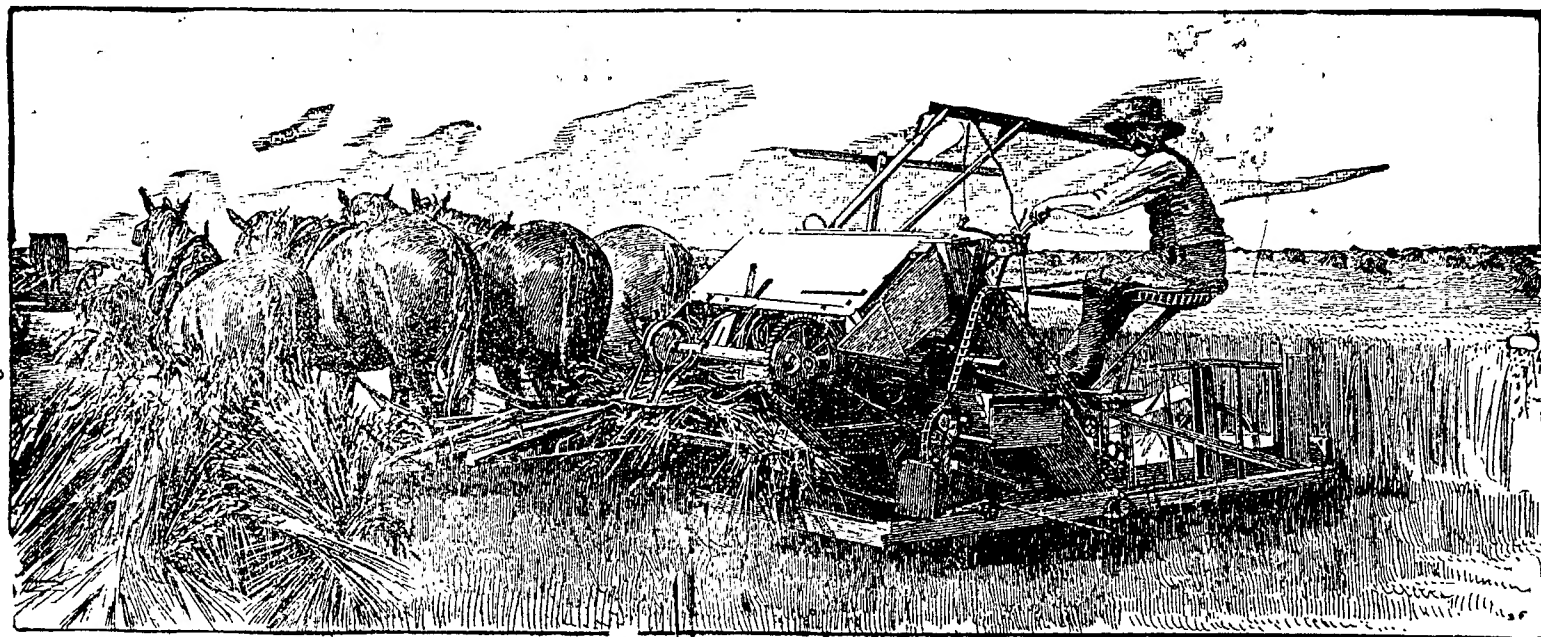
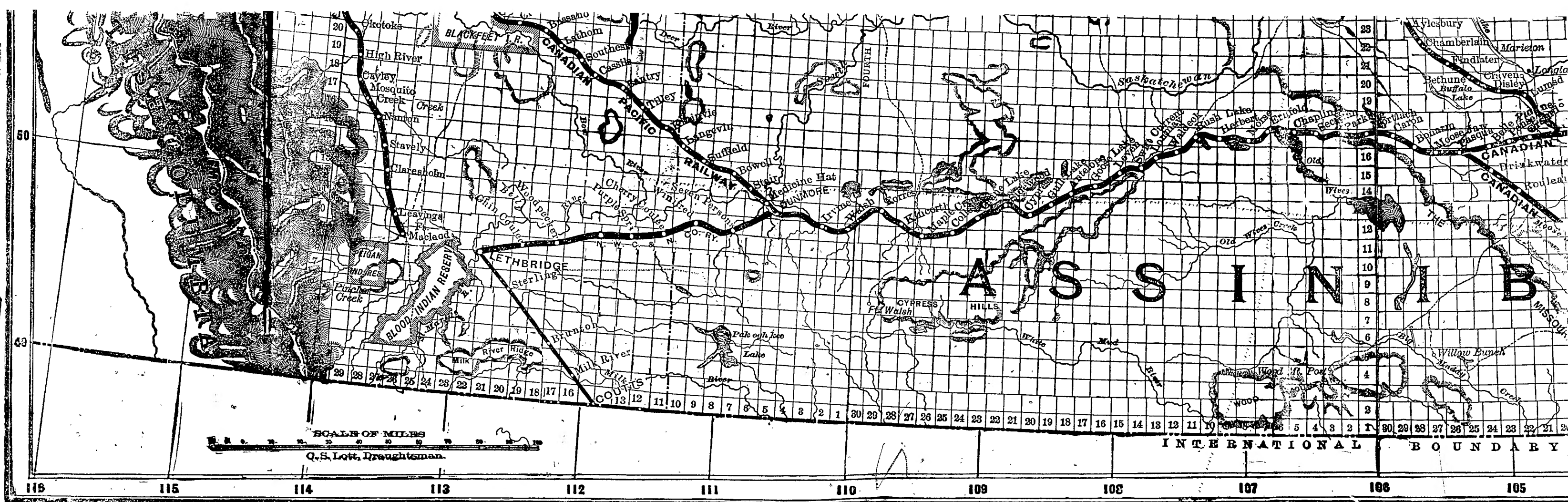




MAP
OF
WESTERN CANADA
INCLUDING
PART OF MANITOBA
AND
Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan
Showing System of Land Survey
and the Lines of the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY

206

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Harvesting in Western Canada.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

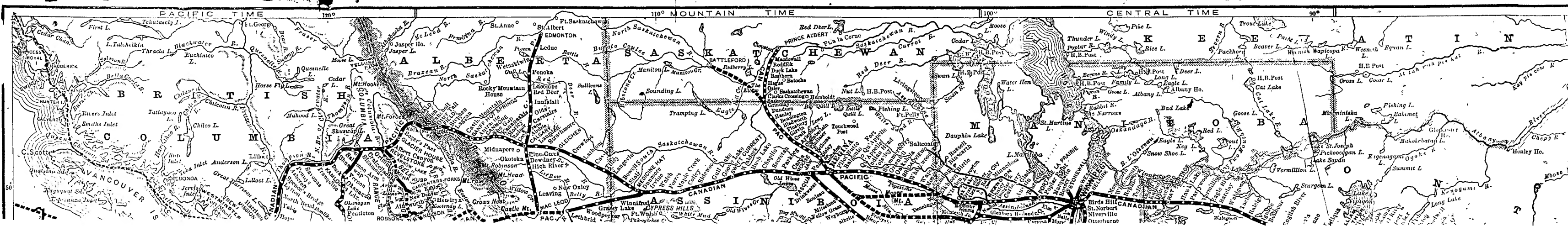
TRAVERSING THE GREAT FERTILE

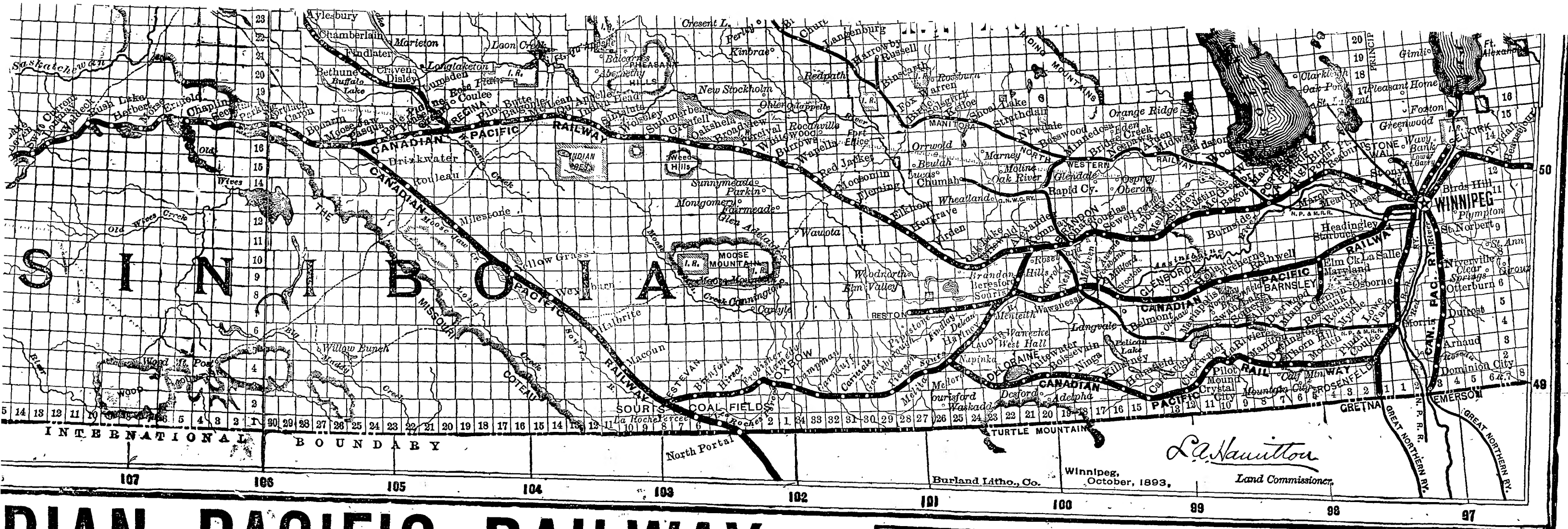
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 L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

CANADA.

W. R. CALLAWAY
 C. SHEEHY, District
 G. Mc. L. BROWN, J.
 C. B. HIBBARD, Agt.
 Minneapolis,





CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

TRAVERSING THE
GREAT FERTILE BELT

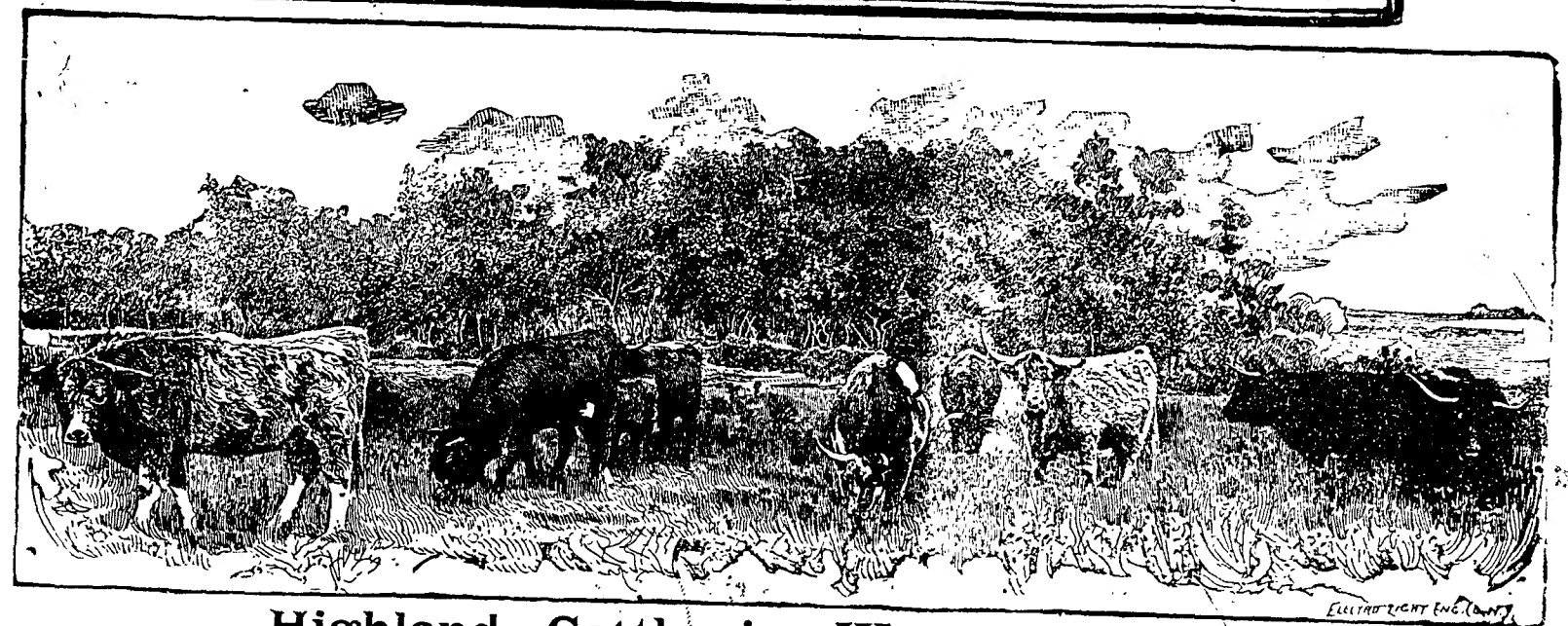
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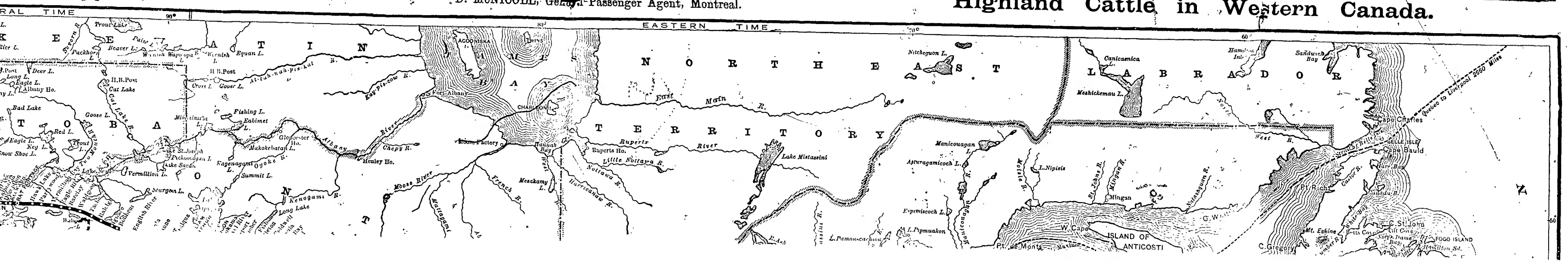
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Highland Cattle in Western Canada.





Harvesting in Western Canada.

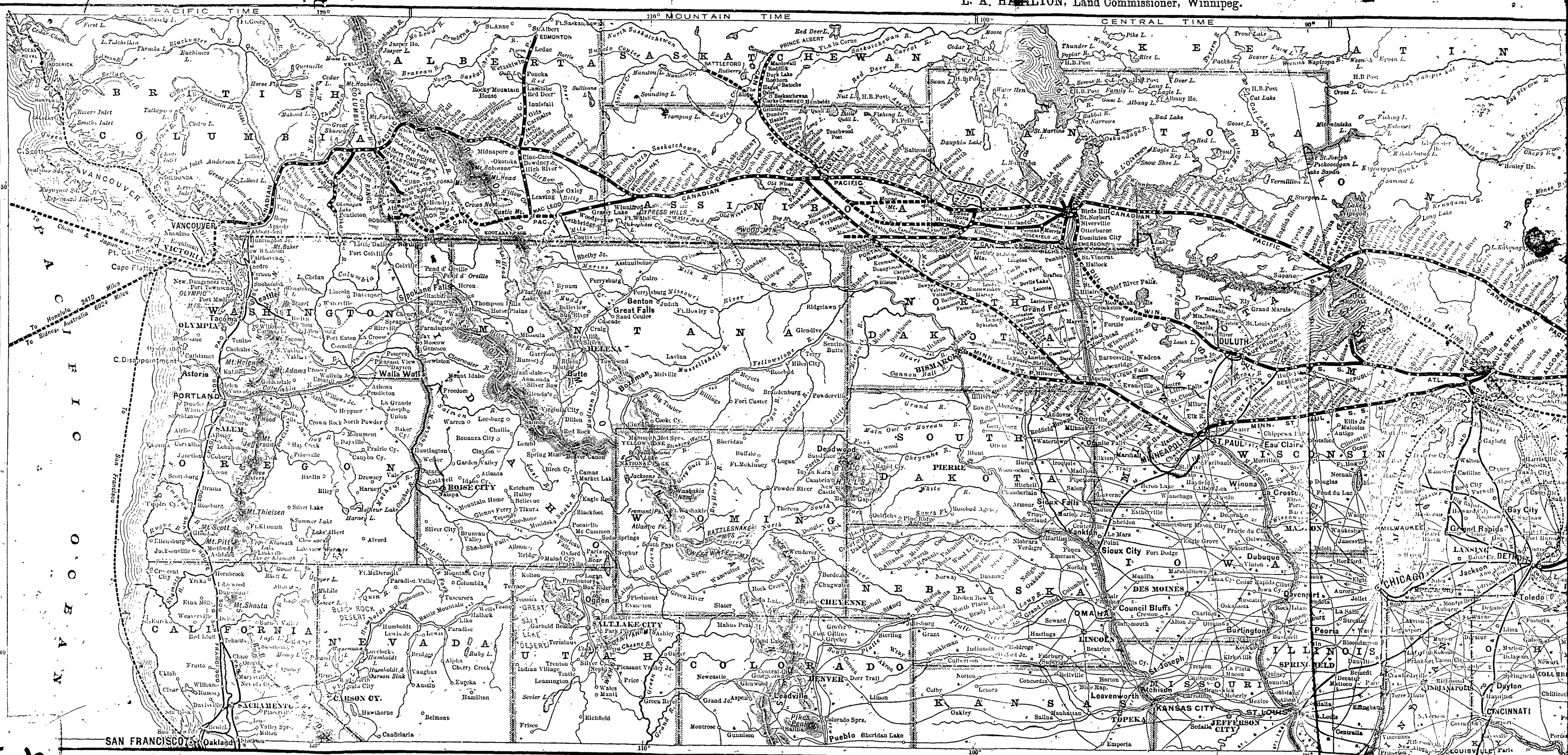
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